The Industrial Labour Welfare Association Ltd.,
COIMBATORE.

Speech by

Sri B. GOPALA REDDI,

Minister for Information and Broadcasting,
Government of India,

at

COIMBATORE ROTARY CLUB LUNCH PARTY,

on **27—9—1962.**

"President Hall", :: Coimbatore.

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COIMBATORE ROTARY CLUB,

[Meeting]

Lunch in honour of Honourable Sri B. Gopal Reddi, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, Government of India on 27—9—'62 "President Hall", Coimbatore.

Speech by

Mr. H. O. Fowler,

Rotary President,

To welcome all our visitors to-day I am going to ask our Governor Mr. Ramanatha Iyer to welcome and introduce to you the chief guest and some of our other guests.

Speech by

Sri T. R. S. Ramanatha Iyer,

Rotary Governor.

President Fowler, G. D. Naidu, Guests, Friends and Fellow Rotarians,

On a very unique occasion like this I have the utmost pleasure in extending on behalf of the Coimbatore Rotary Club and in my own behalf a very warm and cordial welcome to our chief guest, the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Broadcasting The Central Government, Sri Gopal Reddi as well as the other Minister Hon'ble Sri Bhuvarahan who has to leave just now to airport to meet some of his friends and all other ladies and guests who have been kind enough to respond to our invitation.

Sri Gopal Reddi is no stranger to our club or this is not the first time when we have the honour of having him in our midst, just as he is no stranger to the City of Coimbatore nor to the public of the City of Madras. I think I am right when I say, that our chief guest Mr. Gopal Reddi is one of those very distinguished gentlemen in our country who has had the privilege of serving India as Minister for the longest period of time for more than a quarter of a century (applause).

Our chief guest has had several natural advantages in life. He was born in a very affluent family in Nellore, born with the proverbial silver-spoon in his mouth and what is even more valuable, he has had the benefit of training under one of the most astute politicians of our time in our country. He was, as most of you will be aware, the Finance Minister with the then Govt. of Madras - the composite State of Madras, which was probably 2 or 3 times bigger than what it now is, and after the separation of the Andhra Province or State – the earliest of the unfortunate separation in this country – he became the Chief Minister of the big State of Andhra, considered to be the granery of the South.

Now, he is serving the country so very ably as the Minister for Information and Broadcasting. As Minister for Information and Broadcasting, he can certainly be depended upon to make the Radio the most potent and powerful instrument for the spread of education which is vitally important for our country for the success and stability of our democratic institutions.

Friends, in Western countries you find that Television has become so popular that you come across a television set in almost every home in the western countries as well

as in the United States and I think it is not too much for us to hope that if not during this 3rd plan, at least in the 4th plan it will be possible for our chief guest to introduce television in our country. We are very grateful to our chief Minister for having made the city of Coimbatore one of the centres for transmitting the All India Radio thereby this city is prominent in several respects and also been placed on the Air map of India. We are certainly very much obliged to you Sir, for making Coimbatore a transmitting Centre of the All India Radio and so, on behalf of the Coimbatore Rotary Club, I have very great pleasure in extending a very warm and cordial welcome to the Hon'ble Minister for Information and Broadcasting. All the same I have equally great pleasure in welcoming the following gentlemen and Ladies Sri S. N. Razdan, Chief Engineer and technical member, Madya Pradesh, Electricity Board. May I request you, Mr. Razdan to stand up to show to all the people. – Thank you (applause).

Mr. N. Tata Rao, Dy. Chief Engineer, Madya Pradesh Electricity Board, Jabalpur (applause).

Mr. M. Y. Koli, Additional Chief Engineer, Jabalpur (Applause).

Srimathi Ilapal Choudhuri, former member of Parliament and Social Worker, Calcutta. She is the member of the Tourist Development Council (applause).

Srimathi Pushpa Lalitha of Dalal District in Assam. (Applause).

Mr. C. R. K. Sarma, Dy. Installation Engineer, Bombay (Applause). Thank you.

Mr. M. V. Subramaniam, Information Engineer, Govt. of India.

Mr. Kolandaivelu, Publicity Officer, Coimbatore.

Mr. L. S. Krishnamoorthi, Coimbatore.

Srimathi Kanthimathi, Inspectress of Anglo-Indian Schools, Madras.

I am very glad to welcome you (applause).

I understand that Mr. Karuthiruman, Member of Parliament is also here. I have great pleasure in extending a warm welcome to him as well. So thank you all – thank you.

Speech by

Mr. H. O. Fowler,

President.

I have very great pleasure in requesting the Hon'ble Sri Gopal Reddi to address you.

Speech by

Sri B. GOPALA REDDI,

Minister for Information and Broadcasting,
Government of India.

Rotarian President, Rotarian Governor, Rotarians and Friends,

It is a third time or so or even 4th time I happen to visit the Rotary Club of Coimbatore. I am glad it is continuing to be very popular. It has a strength of over 100 members now and it is growing in strength. Mr. President did not tell me what are all the various services, activities, you have undertaken the contributions, the grants you have given to various institutions in and around Coimbatore. But in any way I can quite imagine it to myself that you have been doing your utmost to serve the poor and the handicapped round about your town, to the extent you can and continue to keep up the ideal of Rotary before everybody.

After all you are all dedicated to the work of service before self, and service first and foremost in all your activities. And secondly you have to foster the idea of International Brotherhood and that without

discrimination of race or colour, humanity is one and we are all longing for peace in the world. International understanding, International Brotherhood and asking for permanent peace – they all go together and of course in the Home front. We do service to those people who are in need of our service – those handicapped people, those under-privileged people, those who are in need of service from us in various directions and these are the two main ideals that bring thousands of Rotarians all over the world – lakhs of them indeed – together once a week and it is my privilege now from Delhi to visit various Rotary clubs all over India. I was also a Rotarian for 3 years or so when I was in Nellore and to-day of course, I am unable to keep attendance and hence I cannot be a member of the Rotary Club. But somehow I do like the Rotary ideals and their liberal outlook. They are not dogmatic and fanatical about anything. They are all, I mean, willing to serve the Community. In that way the Rotary ideals appeal to me and somehow, it has gone abroad in round the various clubs and wherever I go I do get invitations from the Rotary club to address them. I mean, that is really a good opportunity to meet the cross section of the Community in the place and you get an idea of how they are thinking about various matters.

And in Coimbatore whenever I come I see great progress being made I mean, as far as the state of Madras is concerned Coimbatore is the luckiest Town as far as amenities of electricity and water supply and you have taken full advantage of the Pykara Electricity and lot of industries have come here and Coimbatore is certainly a very prosperous town and the District also is very prosperous. Though I know you don't have the water – the Cauvery water in abundance – you have it to some extent but not as in Trichy and Tanjore. But yet you have made very good progress in Industry, in textiles and in Engineering Industry. It is and it should be and I think of Coimbatore as a replica of India that we are going to have, say 10 years hence. You are the precursor of India that we are dreaming of – the unfolding India, the India that will emerge out after our few more plans – the third fourth and fifth plan and therefore Coimbatore is certainly a miniature India to be. I mean you are ahead of the time by ten, fifteen years or even more perhaps. But yet, if you have more of Coimbatore all over India in every Province, not only one Coimbatore, say four or five in every State that brings about 60, 70, 75 Coimbatore all over India. Just imagine how India would be prosperous and how many thousands and lakhs of people

will be employed. All that, I mean it is quite possible. I am not saying we are pursuing a distant ideal. Certainly it is going to be a practical idea – practical ideal indeed and India that is unfolding itself through the various efforts of the planning commission of the various Governments of the non-official agency and by the people at large is something tremendous, something colossal which we cannot think of. I mean, after all that is the one privilege which we, Central Government Ministers get. We travel all over India. Now previously when I was in Madras I confined to 25 districts of Madras from Tinnevelly to Vizakapatam District. Now the whole of India is mine, from Assam to Kashmir to Bombay and Sowrastra. Everywhere, we get invitations all over the country and we have our own institutions here to go and inspect. In that way, we from Delhi, have an idea of what is happening in India. I mean after all people from Coimbatore or Madras or from Andhra or Kerala know only their own surroundings and that they know something is being done.

But they see not more than what is being done and hence this sort of frustration and disappointment. Oh! this is not being done, that is not being done. Government is not taking steps to do this for me and

that for me and things like that. But when we take an overall picture of what is happening in India, I am very optimistic that at the end of the 5th plan or whatever it is, we will emerge out with a strong country – I mean with various educational institutions all over and so many technical institutions also, thousands of young Engineers being trained; all of them who have dedicated themselves to the reconstruction of our country.

We are now engaged in a very colossal work indeed and any outsiders that come from within Russia, America or anybody who takes an objective view of things of what is happening in the country, they are all amazed at the great progress we have made.

They see other countries too. They see Pakistan. They see Burma, they see Indonesia, other Asian countries, middle Eastern countries and African countries. All of them have come out independent and have become independent in the post-war period. So our independence also is a very significant factor indeed. It is the precursor of so many independent countries, so many republics emerging out with wake of India's Independence and just imagine the whole of Asia to-day, almost whole of

Africa except a few colonies they are all independent. They are all pulsating with new enthusiasm of the newly won independence. They are all trying to reconstruct their own countries, so that their masses can get the benefit of their independence. So when we attained independence in 1947, we did not get it for only ourselves. We knew that in its wake all other countries will have to become independent and ultimately the colonialism will be a thing of the past. We did expect that and it is very good that we won our independence through non-violent means. After all we got it very easily indeed without any civil war, except of course after the partition there were some little clumsy acts which have brought a little disgrace to ourselves. Because of the partition in Punjab and Bengal thousands and lakhs of people have to migrate. They had to leave their home state and come over to this side and that side of the border. Except for that - I mean of course it is a very big factor indeed - the rest of it has grown on very peacefully and even the integration of the Indian states also has been done in a wonderful silent manner and in a very non-violent manner. The abolition of Zamindaries has also gone without any heart-burning all over India and to-day we are more engaged in the beautiful work of reconstructing our

country. Indeed, we were all born as not free people, because the British were here. But to-day we are no more slaves or no servants of British. We are masters of our own situation. Likewise, by the hard work we are putting in this generation, I am sure our sons and grand-sons will not be in the backward condition which we are now witnessing though ere long it may be a thing of the past and they will be living in a very prosperous, enlightened country and fully employed indeed. We are now laying the foundation for that India which has to come out by our own work – our own hard work and it cannot be achieved by mere pious intention, by resolution and by mere enthusiasm or emotion, but by hard work. We are now preparing the country to the new psychology e.g. from the agricultural economy we are now moving round into an Industrial economy and Coimbatore is a typical example of that type of mission that is taking home. With the 3 Engineering Colleges and Polytechnic and all that hundreds of graduates coming out of the Institutions, they are all contributing to the reconstruction of our country and ultimately to the betterment of our economic condition. That is the dream of Mahatma Gandhi himself when he fought for Swaraj. That is the dream of all our administrators, and of our Prime Minister

and the Planning Commission and it can be done, when 430 million people dedicate themselves to the service of the country by producing more, by applying themselves to their own jobs in a studious and a conscious manner and if they can do their work well, certainly they are doing a patriotic work. What is patriotism to-day? If you produce more from your field you are doing a patriotic act. If you are turning out more from your own factory certainly you are doing a national work and if you are an engineer constructing dams, canals and hydraulic stations and things like that and giving means of prosperity to our people, certainly you are engaged in a national work. In that way, any work that will add to your own richness own prestige and to your enlightenment, is a national work to-day and I am happy that all over India to-day we are now engaged in that big work, pulsating with a new enthusiasm and idealism. That our country also must be brought into the first line of advanced countries and therefore let us all look forward to the day when we have many more Coimbatores all over India. I mean Coimbatore is a typical town which in our own generation – say in the last 30 or 40 years – grew in importance. After all though some of us are young we know when the Pykara was started, when it was comple-

ted and in the make of Pykara what developments have taken place in Coimbatore and in the district we know. So, it was all done during our own generation and likewise if we are determined to work for our country, certainly we can achieve miracles and when 430 million people are determined, nothing can prevent them from becoming a very powerful country. We are almost starting from a crack as it were. We did not have many Engineers to undertake all the big projects. But to-day the engineers have given a good account of themselves and we are not bringing in many foreign consultants. Just a few of them might come for a little while to train up our own people and then they depart. Our people are able to undertake even the most difficult work which was not possible some time ago and likewise in every field we have our people getting the necessary training and experience.

Therefore, as we are moving into an industrial age, more social condition ofcourse, have to be brought in; our entire psychology or entire approach to problems ought to have been different and our people must also get technologically mature. I mean after all there is no use of being merely an Engineer, but you must get attained maturity in your own work and

if you go on working with your own fingers, you gain experience and that gives confidence and that again in its wake, you can train up a number of young engineers. In that way, we have to attain that technological maturity also by the end of the 3rd plan when we hope to spend about 11 thousand crores of rupees compared to 6800 crores of rupees spent in our first two plans. In the last ten years we could only spend 6800 crores. But to-day in the 3rd plan, we have gained an experience, we have mobilised our resources and of course we are also more affluent than what we were sometime ago. Our national income has gone up. Per-capita income has gone up. Therefore we can mobilise eleven thousand crores of rupees to be spent in the 3rd 5 year plan and again in the 4th plan, – by the time we come to the 4th plan, we are already thinking in terms of 17 thousand crores of rupees – 5th plan 25 thousand crores of Rupees. Then of course, that will be a period of 25 years when our planning work has been done. Then that means you would have spent about, say, about 50, 60 thousand crores of rupees. Then we can review the position and say allright, after independence, we have invested so much of money, we have produced so much of productivity in our own country, so many articles we are

preparing ourselves – manufacturing ourselves – in our country. Our imports have come down and our exports have gone up. All that balance sheet of independence – post independent India can be taken up only at the end of 5th plan. It is too early to say, Oh, this has not been done and that has not been done. After all we know there are so many things which have not been done. Of course, we do not have the reports, we do not have the technical people and we do not have the material necessary and there was a time when we wanted to give money to Madras Government when we had no overseers, supervisors and assistant engineers. Therefore a number of Engineering Institutions had to be started and there was another time when we thought when we could give money there was no cement and there was no steel and therefore we could not take up some of these projects, bridges, roads. Now, of course one by one we are trying to solve these problems and it is no use of taking a dismal view of things of what has not been done; but let us take stock of what has been done with our limited resourses and what is possible to be done in the next few years and after all the possibilities, the potentialities, how we can train up our own young people, mobilise our internal resources all these things are, I mean to a certain extent

with all their drawbacks limitations, going in the right direction and thanks to the various foreign countries also from almost all over the world, we are now getting strength. They are willing to help us in our reconstruction work. We, therefore can hope to be a new Indian – a new emerging India in the next 2 years.

Therefore I want my Rotarian friends also to be fully conversant with what is happening in our own country, instead of merely taking a frustrated view of things and it is also at the same time we are also working for peace – I mean the State Govt. or Prime Minister certainly though he is somewhat a misunderstood man, because he is still holding on to Kashmir and has conquered Goa. I mean some Americans do misunderstand him. But in spite of that, we know that, Goa is no foreign territory and as Krishna Menon says "there cannot be aggression in our own country. Of course, we are fighting for independence within our own country. It is no aggression at all. Likewise we take a part of our own country within ourselves. It cannot be called aggression, because there cannot be aggression within our own country and even in Kashmir the people and everybody, their own national assembly, have voted several times that they are integral part of

India. Therefore it is no reason at all because they have a muslim majority in Kashmir, that it should go to Pakistan and all that.

Even day before yesterday their Prime Minister Bakshi Kulam Mohamed has reiterated that after all we are integral part of India. There is no question of reopening that issue and three general elections were held and every time after the general election they passed resolutions. That what has been done is perfectly all right. We have nothing to do with Pakistan. We are part of India.

Any how I mean these two matters are still there, - I mean the international issue. Why don't you settle it? Why don't you come to terms with Pakistan?" every body says. It is all very easy to say that and how difficult to practice it, the people in the administration only can realize that and likewise they could have said, "Why did you not wait for some more time, when Goa would have yielded perhaps". All possible efforts were made, I mean we wanted to open an embassy in Lisbon. We wanted to negotiate with Portugese Government. But they would not even talk with our ambassadors there and all possible attempts have been done

and they were all met with no result and ultimately we had to take it and the people were also very reflex. The Portugese Government was adopting very tyrannical methods and therefore we had no course except to bring Goa within ourselves with some Police action even as we did in Hyderabad. That is a different matter. But any way we have our difficulty.

There is again the foreign exchange difficulty. Much of our industrial progress is being hampered to some extent by the pausity of foreign exchange but inspite of that, thanks to the willingness of other countries they are all giving us loans, sometimes tied up loans, sometimes untied loans, not earmarked for any particular project and by that we are trying to complete our 3rd plan. Anyway I am all souls that what is happening in our country gives me hope. That is what I want to leave with my friends here. You are living in a very corner of a country and many of you don't get a chance of going round to various states of our country and I can tell you that after all no body need think that things are going very hard and people are getting disappointed. If they are disappointed, that is because of various other political considerations. That is a different matter. When they see me in

power for a long time, people become envious and they want to dethrone me and if they work against me, that is a different thing, not because I have done anything against them or I have not done well, but because they want to come into my seat. They want to over-throw me. That is perfectly allright. That is democracy. Every one has a right and they can unseat the Congress and they can get into the saddle. That is a different matter. That is political.

But what is being done in the country is allright. That is what I want to say and as I said in the beginning, Coimbatore is really a typical example of what is happening all round the country and I am very happy that this morning I could go and see the site that we have settled for our transmitter and originally before I came into this ministry it was decided that Coimbatore should have one Kilowatt station here – a transmitter station and knowing the importance of Coimbatore and all the industries that are coming up and the future that Coimbatore has, I thought one Kilowatt will not do and it should have a ten Kilowatt station and we are taking all the possible steps (applause) to have a ten Kilowatt station (applause).

Tamil Nad comes now as it is, third in the listening public. The Radio licences are in order, Bombay No. 1. Bengal No. 2. I think Tamil Nad comes 3rd or so and it is really good that we have a lot of interest. More than the Radio licences, a lot of interest people take in Radio programmes the Music, the spoken word. In every programme that is put out I get a number of letters from Tamil Nad suggesting various improvements. Some of them are practicable. Some of them are not practicable but any how we are examining them and I am very happy that people in Tamil Nad do appreciate the service that has been rendered by The All India Radio in improving our own Carnatic Music and giving a variety of programmes through the Radio. Trichy and Madras have done exceedingly well and I hope they will continue to do service to the people by stimulating their interest in various aspects not merely music and light music but even in imparting information about the new technique we adopt in agriculture and new technique to be communicated in Industry or productivity. All these matters certainly could be communicated through the radio and my ministry's work is to communicate the information. It is a whole work, but it contains anything that you communicate to your own neighbour

through whatever medium it is, whether it is press, it is the cinema, it is the radio. It is doing publicity propaganda, public meeting, song and drama, all these are the various media even for, your own Hari Katha Kalakshebams if you want. If you want to communicate any thing whether it is religious, political or educative or informative all that comes under information and we have all these media unit. We have a song and drama division in our own ministry. We have a field publicity division. We have advertising and after all we do take advantage of all these exhibitions etc. by posters, by holding exhibitions and things like that. So whatever is obtained through research, through information and study and then productivity and all that, they have to be communicated to the people and we do take advantage of the press. After all the news papers give us news first and foremost and they also give the advertisement of various things, that take place. They publish articles also about various matters and all that is certainly a very effective way of communicating our ideas to the public.

But here again we are a little backward, compared to other advanced countries. All the news papers in India, - daily news papers put together in every language, every

thing, they have less than 50 lakhs in circulation; English and language papers right from Kashmir to Tinnevelly and Assam to Sourashtra - all these daily papers in India put together, they do not have 5 million copies in circulation. I know papers abroad of which one paper has got over 5 million copies in circulation. Just imagine what advance they have made and how backward we are in this matter.

And then again Radio for instance, perhaps it is about 25 lakhs of radio licences to-day. Last year it was about 22 lakhs or so and every year we are registering an increase of 3 lakhs of licences and it may be round about 25 lakhs. All over India it is only 25 lakhs and I do not know in Japan or in West Germany or in America, how many millions of radio licences they have and how they take advantage of this medium of communication, I mean the Radio. Of course, we have no television just now except a toy television for schools and Colleges in Delhi. We have only about 600 sets and they are all mostly distributed to schools and we teach some private mathematics through the television. It is a Ford Foundation Scheme and only Delhi has the advantage of having that and again it is only a toy scheme, mostly on educational things.

Only on Friday evenings, we have some general television programmes for one and a half hours or so and in the 3rd plan, we want to start a television in Bombay and not much provision is made. We have only about 40 lakhs or so in the 3rd plan and 40 lakhs will not do, we do want more of these receiving sets also. Perhaps some of them can be manufactured in India in the Bangalore factory but anyway, we have to make a beginning some where. I suppose and we thought that the risk was taken earlier than I see here and naturally it is a good decision also that Bombay should get the priority. Of course, in Calcutta they say "why not Calcutta?" Of course some where we have to make a beginning and in Bombay we thought, we will have more receiving sets straightaway because it has been calculated that there are 18 thousand refrigerators in the City of Bombay and in the course of a three years period perhaps, atleast half of them will be able to buy a television receiving set if it is priced at 13 hundred or 14 hundred and they have made a calculation and they expect in three years, they will be able to have about 40 thousand receiving sets and all that mean foreign exchange to some extent.

They are trying to give us some lesson about it or we have got a number of

documentaries also in the films division and in Bombay and Calcutta the private people also produce documentary and they are trying to give it to the Government and in our own films division, we make these documentaries. They are also very educative and there is a demand for them abroad also or however we can project our Culture through various other countries and how, our country is also making rapid improvement in the industrial field can be projected very usefully through films abroad and in our own country.

So, these are the three effective means of communicating news to our people and I am very happy that I could be here for a few hours and see once again the growing progress which Coimbatore city is making. I can just get the pulse of it and I am now attending the Tourists Council meeting to be held at Ooty. There again we are trying to make rapid progress with regard to tourism our own people going and seeing round our places, not merely places for pilgrimage but also places where we have constructed our big projects and as our Prime Minister calls it, "These are the temples of new India." After all Meenakshi, Kanjeepuram and all those are mere ancient cities of pilgrimage but we have now to-day new, pilgrim centres

The Bhakra Nangal, The Nagarjun Sagar, The Neyveli - all these are new centres of great activities which our people must go and see and therefore the progress we have to receive - what is happening - with the acclamation of this world and work hard so that we can leave a good heritage of affluence and prosperity to our own succeeding generation and I am happy during the few hours I am here I could meet the Rotarians of Coimbatore and convey my personal greetings to them and my sense of appreciation also for the good work they are doing and my good old friend to-day who was present in the Madras Legislative Assembly is also the President of the club and I wish him and his club every success in the coming years and I am happy that your District Governor also is from this place and he is also present on this occasion.

Any how, I take back once again very happy feelings of my very short visit to Coimbatore and the very friendly way in which I am received wherever I go in this town. Thank you. (Cheers.)

Vote of thanks by

Dr. T. V. Sivanandham, M.B.B.S., M.L.C.,
COIMBATORE.

President, Rotary Governor, Hon'ble Gopal Reddy, Rotarians and Guests,

The President asked me to propose a hearty vote of thanks to the chief guest. The chief guest Sri Gopal Reddi even when he was of a very young age entered the Cabinet of Madras. It is really a surprise for youngsters like us as how he is going to conduct himself well. As a man he has played well in the game of politics. He is still in the cabinet during the past 25 years, inspite of the fact, he himself is aware of it and he himself exposed to us to-day, there is a lot of people feeling jealous about it. It is but natural to think like that and it is the fourth time he is coming to our Rotary club. He has got a very warm corner for Coimbatore and by his solicitous speech to-day he has kindled and stimulated the minds of not only Rotarians of Coimbatore, but also people of Coimbatore District to take more interest in the development of our country and to take advantage of several

developmental plans that the Central Government is bringing up to-day. I am very much grateful to you, Sir, as a Minister of Communication, you have communicated to us through this mike all the things you have done and what the government is doing to the public at large and we are all aware of it and the Rotary club of Coimbatore having done several good things for the underprivileged and unfortunate in this city. We are always ready to propogate the international friendship and understanding to the people of not only our own state, but also the other states and also we are aware of our work and what we are conscious of to do our bit for the unfortunate also. We are doing our best and I suppose you must have known by now that we have constructed a children ward in our hospital and of late, just about three weeks ago our Chief Minister of Madras has laid the foundation stone for a boys' home which is to be started very shortly in our place. We are really conscious of the fact – it is a part of our duty as Gandhiam says that we are not living for our own selves but for the good of the whole public at large. Such being the case we are doing our best and if you were the Minister for communication, you want to communicate any work to be done through us, we are always at your disposal

and we are always prepared to be at our best.

Thank you Sir, for having taken this opportunity to go over to our Rotary club and have this lunch to-day and we are thankful to all the visitors also for having come inspite of this hot season and we are as usual thankful to our past President G. D. Naidu for being the host to-day.

Thank you Sir.

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